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SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1904.

Circulation During May.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows include dates from 1 (Sunday) to 31 (Sunday) with corresponding copy counts.

Total for the month, 3,909,390. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 81,809. Net number distributed, 3,827,581. Average daily distribution, 107,017.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 730 per cent. W. B. Carr. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of May, 1904. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

FROM THE POLE TO JAPAN.

The North Pole is the exact center of the Northern Hemisphere, distant in an air-line from New York City less than three thousand miles. It is the mathematical point at which the axis on which the earth revolves intersects the earth's surface. It is the spot where there is but one night and one day in every year; where there are no time, no longitude, no East, no West, no North, only South; where every wind that blows is a south wind; where only two steps separate noon from midnight; where all the heavenly bodies move forever in horizontal circles. And it is the last great geographical prize that the earth has to offer; the prize for which the civilized nations of the earth have been struggling for nearly four centuries, and which yet remains unwon. It is a trophy which any nation would be proud to win.

Probably many persons recall Kane's book, the thrill and interest of it. That interest, that thrill, at the magic of the Arctic, has been felt by men—men with brains, men with bodies, men with active blood; and doubtless will always be felt. Nansen, Aldrich, Lockwood, Sverdrup, Abuzard, and finally Peary have had their lives animated by that thrill and interest and the motive to capture the geographical prize. It is twelve years since Peary made his first expedition—the longest air-line journey to the North ever accomplished up to that time. Four of his journeys have exceeded in air-line distance the distance from the northern point of Grant Land to the pole.

There must be something in a subject which has the power to hold so deeply and so persistently the interest of the world. There is something in it, and as Peary himself puts it, it will continue to exert the strongest attraction until the last square mile of challenging terra or mare incognita has been conquered.

For the discussion of Arctic subjects the present season is the fittest, and The Republic's Sunday Magazine for next week has secured an illustrated article by none other than the famous explorer, Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., himself. It is his purpose to bring home as clearly as possible to the reader just what he wants, what the thing he wants is like, how he shall attempt to secure it, what the value of it will be when secured, and what it will cost to secure it. His plan of polar campaign is presented in a fashion absorbing and delightful, while the illustrations, from photographs, are compelling in interest.

Not to write one's impressions of Japan, if one has had the good fortune to go there, is unusual and even eccentric. Lady Randolph Churchill has no wish to be either extraordinary or odd, and for the sake of the Sunday Magazine readers she has set down some very entertaining impressions. These impressions are, indeed, quite out of the ordinary both in themselves and in the marked charm of the writing. Many of the lady's experiences were highly amusing. Here is a pen picture to the point of a sale—and it carries the reader.

The centenary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the first great figure in the American literature of fiction, is to be celebrated next week at Salem, Mass. Therefore, Jefferson Lee Harbour's story of the great novelist's life and work, contributed to next Sunday's number, falls most appropriately. The article is liberally illustrated with honest and localities, made famous, either as homes of Hawthorne's or scenes portrayed in his novels.

For this issue the fiction is supplied by Josephine M. Jenkins in an amusing experience, entitled, "When I Went to a Horse Race," by Arthur Strangier, in a delightful little story called, "Extra Morsum Change," by Marion Ames Taggart, and by Doctor B. Spence du Puy, in the sixth and

final chapter of his "Excursions Into the Night With Captain Norrain."

S. E. Kiser's amusing "Confessions of Charles, the Chauffeur," is carried forward in this issue, and Marjory Benton Cooke relates still another amusing experience in her description of "The Flat Dwellers." Helen M. Givens relates some novel experiences on a bicycle trip to Pompeii, and Wallace Irwin, Hayden Carruth, Edith Sessions Tupper and others contribute sprightly skits and verses. The cover design is of a handsome American athlete in excellent colors.

EDUCATORS' CONVENTION.

Of the 300 and more conventions and international congresses which will take place in St. Louis this year, none ought to prove more interesting and useful than the forty-third annual convention of the National Educational Association, in the Festival Hall, World's Fair, June 27 to July 1. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of 50,000 guests and a large attendance is among the certainties.

In many of the other meetings the attention which the general public will show necessarily will be more or less perfunctory or impulsive. But the work and the opinions of the leading educators of America and other countries appeal to all persons, scholars or unlearned, for the acquisition of knowledge is considered by everybody the essential of all advancement. There is no one so ignorant but has ideas about education and none of the educated but has convictions.

This year's convention will excel for many reasons. The subjects cover wide scope, relating to methods and achievements in the American colonies, among the negroes and Indians, in Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, in the United States and in other lands. All branches of education are included. The addresses will be delivered and discussed by representative educators. And on the ground, a short distance from Festival Hall, where the convention will be held, are educational exhibits from all parts of the world, a practical demonstration of work achieved.

The association's committee deserves congratulation for having recognized the educational features of the World's Fair and taken advantage of them. The World's Fair itself is treated as a great educational institution and the chiefs of departments, masters in their work, will bring out the Exposition's details in speeches to the convention. Many of the educational exhibits are connected with the regular programme. It is manifest, therefore, that the convention will be unusually entertaining and instructive.

St. Louis welcomes the opportunity of receiving the educators of the country in such promising circumstances. There is a reassurance that the convention will be one of the most interesting which the association ever had held and that it will be productive of exceptionally gratifying benefits. The city can show its guests a public school system which has evoked generous and authoritative commendation. It can show a reformed and progressive city. It can furnish such accommodations and offer such hospitality as such guests ought to receive. It can show the greatest of world's fairs, which is strictly an international university. The welcome that is offered to the National Educational Association will be particularly cordial, because it is the National Educational Association and because the educators will thoroughly appreciate what St. Louis presents for the instruction, entertainment and betterment of mankind.

CONSCIENCE AND GAIN.

With every probability of deriving benefit, society may take cognizance of the demoralizing effect of the inordinate yearning for extra, doubtful and illegitimate gain for services performed. What is classed as a grave offense, when committed by a public official, is looked upon as merely an exhibition of cleverness when done by a private citizen. The former stands in the glare of publicity, open to attack and subject to severe penalty, while the latter is protected by his inconspicuousness and his exemption from many provisions of law. Whether the prevalence of forms of subterfuge in the common affairs of life is due to contamination from the practices of unconscionable franchise-seekers, professional contagion-breeders or oath-violating officials; or, whether official corruption is a current from society, may be debated. What is the source of pollution does not matter particularly. The pervasiveness of this form of corruption is admitted, and, for purposes of correction, that knowledge is sufficient, as all offenders must be reached by the same general remedies.

The official who is guilty of dishonesty cannot be excused on an explanation that his sin is a habit of many others. But in pleading for leniency on that ground he makes a countercharge that is worthy of serious thought. How deeply has the desire for gain affected the principle of strict integrity? How many persons in business expect extra or special or peculiar compensation? It is likely that the public service has not been much worse, debased as we have seen it, than many branches of private service. The degradation of the public service was more noticeable on account of conspicuousness. There are forms of graft in business which are equally pernicious. The remedy is the restoration of the old code of the letter and spirit of honor.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Obeying orders from the Chinese Government, Prince Pu Lun crossed the Pacific Ocean and came in an official capacity to the St. Louis World's Fair. His work here finished, he received orders to journey to New York and there embark for Liverpool or Havre. When he reaches his first destination, he may be commanded to tour the Continent of Europe.

As he prepares to cross the Atlantic, two Bavarian Princes start for St. Louis and news is flashed by cable that "after seeing the World's Fair, they will make a trip around the world." Members of the Egyptian royal family are at present in the United States and are considering the prospect of a world's tour. Noblemen from Asia and Africa and Europe, publicists and scientists from the important European countries and official commissions from many countries have begun journeys about the United States and many of them trips around the world.

For this extensive travel and close investigation the St. Louis World's Fair has furnished the incentive and the opportunity. The fame of the Exposition has spread; it had spread before the institution was opened. The reason for this was that the management had representatives everywhere, selecting attractions and petitioning rulers to make certain exhibits. It was natural, therefore, that foreigners should conclude that the St. Louis World's Fair would be international, not only in name but in reality.

Hundreds of influential men, who have given frequently thought to the possibility of traveling extensively, but have been loath to leave their work, find that the World's Fair creates an opportunity. Knowing that the Fair is international in scope and superior in every respect, they would see it. And, as they must penetrate to the interior of the United

States, which is a long distance from Europe, Asia and Africa, why not prolong the trip?

The World's Fair is directly to be credited with much of the long-distance traveling done this year. That foreigners should put such a high estimate on the Fair, based on their information as to what labors were done and what money was spent and what obstacles were overcome in making the Fair, is a convincing advertisement. Common people, whose means are limited, cannot make trips around the world; but they can see in St. Louis more than they would come across in their travels and in such a way as to acquire more useful and interesting knowledge.

THE SAFETY OF CROWDS.

New York may now recall that, when Admiral Dewey was welcomed upon his return from Manila, he expressed fear for the safety of the thousands of persons who were packed on the excursion steamers. Any happening out of the ordinary would have been the cause of great loss of life, and his trained eye promptly realized the danger.

On lakes and navigable rivers in all parts of the country similar indifference is manifested. On small streams are operated boats which a strong gale might upset and which are permitted to leave port on stormy evenings carrying hundreds of passengers. On larger streams, where better boats run, there are inadequate provisions against possible catastrophes.

The late disaster in New York was not due to a taxing of the steamer's capacity, as the number on board was considerably below the maximum restriction. For determination of blame it is necessary to await the official verdict and a complete record of essential facts. But there seems to be enough evidence, so far, to show the usual lack of thorough precaution.

Crowds seldom can be controlled. Even in an open field there would be danger, for any excitement might grow into a stampede. However, there should be no greater danger on a boat, or in a theater, than there would be in the open. Persuasion and command would not prevail in the open, but they would indoors.

The New York steamer disaster, following the Chicago theater disaster, emphasizes the negligence displayed in failing to provide for the safety of crowds. Instead of estimating chance as a probability, we generally estimate it as an impossibility, and reap sorrow. By and by we may consider chance a certainty and take due precautions against accident and for safety.

The Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair covers more ground than half of a forty-acre farm. Stored inside of it there are more kinds of crops than could be raised on 447 forty-acre farms.

Now that Justice O'Halloran permits lawyers to remove their coats in his courtroom the old advice about the shirt is peculiarly pertinent. Keep cool, in every sense of the word.

School is out and the children have nothing to do but shoot cannon firecrackers from now on, if permitted. Having seen the Liberty Bell, they will bear extra watching this year.

The Department of State formally adopts the appellation, "American Consular Agency." We must learn to bear with "Imperial."

It is reported that many of the life-preservers on the General Slocum sank. This is a reminder of fire-exits which wouldn't open.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Season's Dramatic Success. Everybody's Magazine.

The most astonishing success of the season, at least to managers and critics, was the triumph of "Candida," one of the brilliant, satirical comedies of that arch-ironicist, George Bernard Shaw, whose plays have long been considered impossible of presentation by those who provide our theatrical amusements. To be sure Richard Mansfield played "Arms and the Man" and I would walk miles to see it again—and "The Devil's Disciple," but Shaw's other comedies have gone begging. An actor who was an office boy in Charles Frohman's office ten years ago, and who has commanded attention by his remarkable versatility and cleverness in character work without being considered a possible star, has demonstrated that the public was ready for plays beautifully written, admirably constructed, and which present powerful psychological situations with force and truth, despite all the polished mockery and subtle, biting irony of the egotistic Mr. Shaw. Arnold Daly deserves all of the success that has come to him for his courage in producing the play at his own expense, for the carefulness of the presentation, for the players about him and for his own wonderful portrayal of the poet with a diseased imagination who loves the wife of the smug, matter-of-fact, always-preaching clergyman.

Summer Oddities. Puck.

Ambition generally seems to be a desire to do something that you can't.

Luxury is comfort after expense gets to be the end rather than the means. In marriage there is no place for egotism, on either side. An I for an I is the perfect law.

When we make a poor guess we realize that to err is human; but when we make a good one we are convinced that foresight is a matter of intellectual superiority.

First Chapter: "Do you think two can live as cheaply as one, old fellow?" Second Chapter: "Not if the girl smokes cigarettes, too, yer know."

American War Correspondent: "I wish I were back in New York." English War Correspondent: "Why?" American War Correspondent: "I'd be able to learn something about what they're doing here."

The Nominee for Governor. Columbia Herald. Mr. Folk stands for purity and honesty and reform. His brave fight upon hoodlumism in St. Louis has attracted the attention and admiration and approval of all sections of this land, and he has become a figure of national distinction. His nomination and election will emphasize Missouri's pledge and fealty to clean methods in politics.

Against his personal character there has not been a word of reproach and criticism, and that he will administer his high office with courage and honesty and fidelity the public will have implicit faith.

Harper's Weekly. Nobody disparages the President's energy, the quickness of his mind, his vigor, his readiness to take responsibility, his faculty for choosing wise counselors, his ability to come to a conclusion on any mooted subject and act on the conclusion reached. And he can change his mind, too, and take a different course, and yet his mind is not so open that it wobbles. He has remarkable qualities; he has done remarkable things; there are many of the marks of greatness about him. But can he think anything clear through? His mind is quick; how profound is it? We have had President who could beat him, apparently, at sitting tight, and Presidents that had a different notion than his of the presidential function and its limits.

UNDERRATING OF WOMAN IS THE REVIVAL OF AN OLD PREJUDICE.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Judge Frederick Adams of New Jersey, by his decision some time ago in the Newark trolley car cases, has given evidence that the old prejudice and underrating of women is not extinct, even in this great country of ours, where women have demonstrated their equality with men as wage-earners. Many were injured or killed in the accident on the cars.

The parents of a boy and a girl among the victims brought suit against the company, and the Judge decided that the boy's earning capacity was worth twice as much to his parents as that of the girl, therefore he gave \$5,000 to the parents of Ewan F. J. Eastwood and \$3,000 to the parents of Ella Werppung.

It is quite true that this decision is consistent with the general rulings in the matter of compensation of males and females for like service. There are many instances where women and girls have done better and more work in the same industry than the men and boys who were employed beside them, but who received half the compensation simply because they were women and girls.

This is unjust to women, and it should be the business of republican America to reverse the standard which custom has fixed upon women's work and establish instead one that gives like compensation for like service.

It must be admitted that much has been done in this direction through the ceaseless warfare of such noble leaders as Susan B. Anthony, who inaugurated her crusade for woman suffrage solely on the ground that until women had the ballot this injustice would go on, because as long as they had not the right of suffrage they could not secure equal rights under the laws that are made by men and which give men the power to conduct affairs to suit their convenience and maintain their supremacy.

In public and private enterprises women and girls have entered the list of employees and their records have made them formidable rivals of men. The old idea that women were incapable of superintending large concerns or of carrying on business enterprises has long since been exploded.

At the same time, however, there still exists the same prejudice against their receiving the same rate of compensation as men receive.

It is not to be hoped that such decisions, unassisted as they are by the facts, may be reversed on the by-and-by. It may go farther and decided where girls and women perform the same service as boys and men they shall receive the same compensation.

It has been decided that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor for employees of the Government. Why not go farther and make the rate of compensation the same in all grades of the service?

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as men receive. Take the extensive department stores and other commercial houses; in many departments women are at the head and yet they never have as good salaries as men get for the management of less responsible departments; and so it goes through the whole scale where men have the rating of their compensation.

The only place where women receive equal pay is where they are not under the domination of men. Innumerable instances might be cited showing that under women's management investments have yielded just as good profits as the same amount invested and conducted by men.

The position has been taken by some of the heads of the departments of the Government that in cases of appointment and promotion men should be given to married men who have families to support, overlooking altogether that nine times out of ten the women rival candidates have dependent families whom they must support alone, and who, on a smaller salary, provide better, as a rule, for those dependent upon them than men.

Girls and women, recognizing the disadvantage under which they labor on account of the discrimination against their sex are more ambitious, more faithful and more untiring in their efforts than boys or men.

It could assuredly be proven, if the census were taken, that girls and women earn more than boys and men in the same lines, and if it is not shown that women and girls have not received as much as men and boys, it is because of the unjust discrimination that permits the boys and men to receive more liberal reward for like service. It is fortunate that Judge Adams has made this decision, as it will doubtless be set aside by a higher court and may result in the inauguration of a more equitable standard of remuneration for equal service.

Make it the rule that every person is worthy of his hire; if girls and women perform the same service as well as men and boys, give them the same wages or salary. Make it a question of efficiency and rapidity and there will be more fairly paid girls and women, and fewer overpaid boys and men.

Take the relative value to parents and guardians of the services of boys and girls

your life on a wholly old-fashioned basis of integrity and worth.

Perhaps you were meaning to walk the right path, but went astray and fell in to the quagmires of error and sin.

And now you do not know the way back, and feel that it is too late to try and find the path.

But there is never a soul so lost that it cannot get back into Truth's roadway if it cries persistently enough to the sentinels from the Invisible Realms, who stand near to help those who appeal to them.

Keep calling; they will lift you from the quagmire, but you must help yourself at the same time. God's angels help those who help themselves.

Perhaps you have begun ten things and never finished one, and have formed slipshod methods of thought and action, which are the real cause of all your failures.

You can do twenty things after a fashion, and nothing well. Yet you wonder why you have never found your place in the world, and why your many capabilities have met with such poor reward.

You may be one of the people who no sooner begin a piece of work than they are seized with a feverish desire to do something else, and so rush through what

they have started to accomplish at break-neck speed, slighting the work in hand for the work in mind.

Or, still worse, you may be a victim of the "By-and-by" and "Time-enough" motto.

Alas for the people who are always "going" to do "things"! The Valley of Pretty Soon is white with the bleaching bones of men and women who died while telling how they were going to do this and that.

Thought is power, and when thought is spent on the by-and-by instead of being used on the Now, it is as wasteful as to throw gold into the sea, instead of sending it into circulation to benefit humanity.

If you have an ambition or purpose in your mind, act upon it at once. There is not an hour to waste.

Do something toward beginning. Rouse yourself from the lethargy of dreams, and make a start at once.

It is wonderful what power comes of that beginning, just so much power is dissipated. The road to success lies along the path Decisive, and up the hill of Endeavor, and across the bridge of Patience.

What you can carry out at home, as for instance, making puff pastry or absolutely smooth batter, and the result is that the whole thing is forgotten with the school days, or regarded as an art never to be applied to daily domestic use.

The working classes in France understand that they must be able to lay out their money and the value of good food. Hence they have washed the trim flounces in short skirts, with clean caps and blue aprons, doing an hour's marketing in the poorer quarters of a French town, and a few onions, some fresh lettuce, a handful of herbs, skimmed milk, a little salt, baked with the long, bitter household bread dear to the heart of the artisan's wife.

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ROAD TO SUCCESS LIES ALONG THE PATH DECISIVE AND UP THE HILL OF ENDEAVOR.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. If you are the victim of failure, and are wondering why you have not succeeded as well as many of your acquaintances, it might be well for you to cast a retrospective eye over your past.

It is, of course, more agreeable to lay the blame of all your misfortunes upon Fate; but your future will stand a better chance of being brighter if you discover what part of it lies in yourself, and learn how to overcome circumstances and change environment.

Perhaps you started out on the quick method of financing. You made up your mind that old-fashioned ideas of industry and patient labor were all nonsense in this rapid age.

You had examples of multimillionaires to offer as arguments when anyone doubted your wisdom.

But not every man can be a successful villain, thief or miser, and the man who undertakes to follow the methods of great robbers, on a small scale, usually finds himself in prison or out of a position, instead of rich and popular.

In the present stage of our evolution the world temporarily admires a big swindler, but it eternally despises a little one.

Better right about face and reconstruct your life on a wholly old-fashioned basis of integrity and worth.

Perhaps you were meaning to walk the right path, but went astray and fell in to the quagmires of error and sin.

And now you do not know the way back, and feel that it is too late to try and find the path.

But there is never a soul so lost that it cannot get back into Truth's roadway if it cries persistently enough to the sentinels from the Invisible Realms, who stand near to help those who appeal to them.

Keep calling; they will lift you from the quagmire, but you must help yourself at the same time. God's angels help those who help themselves.

Perhaps you have begun ten things and never finished one, and have formed slipshod methods of thought and action, which are the real cause of all your failures.

You can do twenty things after a fashion, and nothing well. Yet you wonder why you have never found your place in the world, and why your many capabilities have met with such poor reward.

You may be one of the people who no sooner begin a piece of work than they are seized with a feverish desire to do something else, and so rush through what

of the young girls in our large factories, and I find almost invariably that they go to work directly their school days are over; that from the hour they enter the factory all domestic life ceases. They go to their labor early, they return late; cooking is an unknown art; the idea of home-making is to them a thing of the past.

But from time to time, however, wage-earning girls are suddenly forced to undertake home duties. The mother dies, and the responsibility devolves on the eldest daughter. Such a girl was asked the other day how she managed. She was crying bitterly for her father and two brothers and a sister. What cooking did she do? "Oh, I never cook," she replied. "Father gives me the money, and I buy things ready made—bread and fried fish and baked meat on Sundays. I don't do no cooking."

Between the hours of 12 and 1 the tired fish shops in the east end of London are busy, supplying ill-mending alices, wrapped in newspapers, to the women who crowd the doors, and the sight of the unappetizing midday or evening meal of dried fish, bad bread, pork and pickles, or of strong tea spread on a dirty cloth, for the returning hand which is too tired for the explanation as to why he spends his evenings in the public house, and gets more solace from the pewter pot than from the household meals at the family hearth.

The greatest foe of the girl-workers in our cities is anaemia, the fatal disease which does their footstep and threatens them from their earliest years, known only too well to every worker in the poorer districts by the white lips, the blanched faces, for the tokens of its presence meet on the pavement, in the tramcar and in the factory, and speak eloquently of bad food, bad water and bad air. And yet generation after generation goes up with the same tastes and traditions. The very children are infected by the vitiated appetite, thus early engendered. I have seen little babies who would not be satisfied with bread and milk, or flour porridge, crying for pickles or salted fish, and the pride of their teachers. Why, therefore, is this instruction so soon forgotten, or apparently so useless in whole? The answer is that the whole system is very much too elaborate.

The ideal way of doing everything is aimed at, and the consequence is that the cooking learned in such classes is of little

use in furnishing experience for the busy woman in a small tenement house with a hundred other duties to perform, without, very often, the required ingredients for the elaborate dishes she has learned and with few of the necessary utensils. It is worse than useless teaching girls to do what they never have carry out at home, as for instance, making puff pastry or absolutely smooth batter, and the result is that the whole thing is forgotten with the school days, or regarded as an art never to be applied to daily domestic use.

The working classes in France understand that they must be able to lay out their money and the value of good food. Hence they have washed the trim flounces in short skirts, with clean caps and blue aprons, doing an hour's marketing in the poorer quarters of a French town, and a few onions, some fresh lettuce, a handful of herbs, skimmed milk, a little salt, baked with the long, bitter household bread dear to the heart of the artisan's wife.

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WHY PRACTICAL COOKING SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Among the common fallacies which are accepted as truth, none is greater than the belief that woman can keep house without special training, and that by virtue of her sex she is able to cook by intuition and manage the difficult art of housewifery, which are common evils, in our day, and that whereas education is needed for every other art, the problems involved in the ordinary affairs of family life can be solved without instruction.

To all who study the social conditions of the people, it has long been apparent that much of the misery, sickness and poverty which are common evils, is owing to the dense ignorance of our English people on the art of keeping house, and so the mistaken idea that the details of family life can well be left to take care of themselves, that money is the only requisite for well-being, but that the outlay of a few shillings is of secondary importance.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the wife of the workman is tempted to leave her home and throw in her lot with the wage-earners, in order to supplement her husband's earnings, but if the economy of a workman's household is mismanaged, the money which is earned by the woman who really understands domestic art can make her time count as a money factor in household management; that her cleaning, sewing and cooking conduce so largely to the health and well-being of her family as to produce far better results than wages supplemented by her own labor, which too often result in a neglected home and a harvest of ill health.

There is little actual gain to any family which loses a mother's care and a mother's time, and moreover how much money is often actually laid out by wage-earning women in paying an attendant to do their house duties which ought to be her pleasure as well as her right?

The trained and intelligent housewife can make \$10 further than two laid out by the inexperienced and overtired wage-earner. She studies the market, experiments in the cheapest foods containing the most nourishment; she preserves her little household effects, banishes dirt and dust, does great but too often unheeded, enemies to health, and time and thought can thus often prevent disabling illness from attacking the breadwinner, and obviate those terrible weeks of anxiety when there is no money to be received, and yet the same number of mouths to be fed.

No one enjoys performing any duty in life for which they have no aptitude and for which they are not trained, and as I look into the lives of the women of England I see most clearly that our education is defective, and that we make but little efforts to train women for the vocation, which, in all human probability, is destined to be theirs.

I have had occasion to study the lives

of the young girls in our large factories, and I find almost invariably that they go to work directly their school days are over; that from the hour they enter the factory all domestic life ceases. They go to their labor early, they return late; cooking is an unknown art; the idea of home-making is to them a thing of the past.

But from time to time, however, wage-earning girls are suddenly forced to undertake home duties. The mother dies, and the responsibility devolves on the eldest daughter. Such a girl was asked the other day how she managed. She was crying bitterly for her father and two brothers and a sister. What cooking did she do? "Oh, I never cook," she replied. "Father gives me the money, and I buy things ready made—bread and fried fish and baked meat on Sundays. I don't do no cooking."

Between the hours of 1